

## THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9

### LABOR AND PRODUCTION.

From the Recorder's report of the meeting at the mill on Saturday evening last, it appears that Mr. E. M. Byrnes, mildly dissatisfied from the statement of the Gazette that labor receives fifty per cent of the cost of manufacturing in this country, and referred to the United States census for statistics to justify his dissent. Now, I never saw the Gazette's statement, did not hear Mr. Byrnes, nor have I examined the census to refute or verify either statement, but the probability is that it is a misstatement, and that the parties were from a misunderstanding on the part of one of them as to what is a raw material.

The question as to what is a raw material is sometimes difficult to answer. When asked as to that used in a specified manufacturing as of the Janesville Machine Company, it is easily answered. All material used by it in the production of its various machines, is its raw material, and in determining its relation to labor must be computed at its cost delivered at the shops. When, however, it is applied to the manufacturing of the nation, all factories and industrial workmen, however widely separated and diversified their work, who bestow labor upon any portion of any finished article, must be counted as one manufacturing, and all the materials used by them in its production, must be traced back through all their hands to another workman from which they are obtained, or to the custom house through which they are imported; for it may be assumed that all imported articles in whatever stage of mechanical advancement, upon which our manufacturers bestow labor, are raw material. Such articles, however, constitute but a small percentage of material used by our manufacturers, and cut but an insignificant figure in the calculation. Let us then take a few leading articles wholly of home production, and follow the material from which they are made from another workman up to the finished product, as that will be easier than to trace it back. First, take that well known agricultural implement the mower. For convenience we will estimate the cost of four machines. The raw material in them is iron ore, coal and wood.

The items to the account of labor are cutting, transporting, and forming the wood, mining the ore, and coal, melting into pigs, rolling into sheets, rolling into rods, bars and bands, and forming into bolts, nuts, etc., and finally in the finishing by the manufacturer who puts the completed machine on the market. The whole cost of the labor so bestowed on the four machines would be, say \$100. The cost of labor in this case would be 99 per cent of total cost of the completed machines.

Next take cotton cloth. The raw material for its production is the ground upon which the cotton is grown and the rains and dews of heaven. Its cost is the royalty or rent paid for the use of the land which is usually, when the lessee furnishes teams and implements for working it, is one third of the crop when gathered. The value of the cotton when grown is nine cents per pound and one-third of its value or three cents per pound is the cost of the raw material. Six cents of its value goes to labor. To that add transportation, cleaning, carding, spinning, weaving and baling, and the cost of converting one hundred pounds of cotton into cloth will be found to be \$20.00 producing 400 yards of cloth. In this case labor gets 30 per cent of the cost of production. If we follow the raw material through the further processes of bleaching, printing, etc., or of converting it into "three", lawns, flannels and other fine fabrics, the cost of raw material will not be perceptibly increased, while the proportion of labor will be many times multiplied.

Now take silk. Its raw material is brins as it flows from the earth, and even silkworms, but its cost, its interest on the amount paid for spinning the well which is so small for computation, and of the wood for barrels. The labor cost for handling the brins, making barrels and transportation. The value of the completed product is above one dollar per barrel. In this case practically the whole cost of the article goes to labor.

It would be easy to multiply examples and show that labor gets a much larger proportion of the cost of all goods in the United States from raw material produced in this country than that named by the Gazette.

**THE DIFFERENCE IN WAGES.**  
The free trade advocates are constantly attempting to make the people believe that wages are no higher in the United States than in England, or in many other parts of Europe, when the cost of living is taken into account. The attempt of these advocates seems to be to degrade the American laborer by picturing his condition as no better, or even not so good, as that of foreign laborers. Here are some of the wages paid to mechanics in the United States and England:

| U. S. England.               |                 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Brick layers, per week.....  | \$20.00 \$20.00 |
| Blacksmiths, " " " " " " " " | 12.00 12.00     |
| Carpenters, " " " " " " " "  | 14.00 14.00     |
| Mechanics, " " " " " " " "   | 18.00 18.00     |
| Painters, " " " " " " " "    | 12.00 12.00     |
| Shoemakers, " " " " " " " "  | 14.00 14.00     |

In many cases the price of wages is higher in the United States than that named in this table. And when Senator Frye visited the Bradford mill last year he found that the average wages paid the mill hands were only \$3 a week. And in a certain factory 221 hands received in the aggregate last 2650 a week, while 221

**A CARD.**  
All who are suffering from the errors and delusions of youth, nervous weakness, early loss of manhood, etc., will send a reply to the following address. FREE OF CHARGE. I have been cured by a medicine called "The Great Kidney and Bladder Cure." Send a self-addressed envelope to the following address: "The Great Kidney and Bladder Cure," P. O. Box 100, New York City.

### HARD ON SHOE LEATHER.

More Enforced Pedestrianism in Chicago.

WEST-SIDERS COMPELLED TO WALK.

The Employees of the Street-Car Lines in That Quarter of the City Join the North Side Strikers—A Few Cars Run on Monday.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The West side street-car drivers and conductors have quit work out of sympathy with the North side strikers. They claim that as the lines on which they are employed are under the control of the city, they have a right to a reduction in wages should the latter be successful in his trouble across the river. An all night meeting was held, at which were committed representatives of the North and South sides men, who agreed to support the strikers of the West and North sides to stand firm, and promised their moral and financial support.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The first cars to be started on the North side street-car system since the inauguration of the strike left the Sedgwick street cars at 7 o'clock a. m. yesterday. At that hour six cars were run out from these barns and under strong police escort made the trip over the Sedgwick-street route, arriving at Washington and Clark streets almost without an incident to mark the journey. The new conductors and drivers were very nervous, and the subjects of jeers and ridicule by the crowds which thronged the sidewalks, and in one instance, at least, a driver left his car down town, and on the return trip the reins were handled by a police officer, in spite of the fact that the chief of police had emphatically stated that members of the force would only be employed to keep the peace, not to render assistance to the company in any other way.

How people patronized the cars, the shouting crowds making the trips unpleasant for timid people, and fears of trouble kept them away. Thousands of people openly avowed their determination to walk or ride in the motley caravans of the express and bus men. In some instances angry remarks were made about those who rode in the "wheel" cars.

On the return to the barns most of the new men left the cars, and the company was only able to man four cars for the next trip down town. The strikers have been very successful in bringing over to their side a large number of the men employed by the company since the strike began. Occasional trips were made through the day. President Yerkes announced his determination to send out more cars to-day.

During the day Mr. Yerkes was called on by a committee of employees of the West side lines, who intimated that unless he granted the demands of the North side men and discharged the non-union employees a strike might be expected in that quarter. Mr. Yerkes declined to talk with the committee on the ground that some of its members were not employed by the company. The committee went away, having the impression that a strike would be ordered at once. It decided, however, not to call the men out at that time, but to submit the question to a full meeting of the West side employees to be held at night.

Mr. Yerkes had in the meantime called upon the mayor, and as a result of the conference agreed to meet a committee from the strikers, stipulating only that the committee must be composed of actual street-car men. He also agreed, at the mayor's suggestion, to discontinue with the private detectives who have been employed about the barns of the railway company. The mayor told him that the city police were abundantly able to take care of the strike, and that until there were further developments it was not necessary to call in outside help. This action will have a good effect, as the presence of the detectives are highly irritable to the men.

A conference lasting until 1:30 a. m. was held between a committee of West side men, President Yerkes and Mayor Roche. So satisfactory results were reached, and the employees left at once for the meeting of their fellows, which was awaiting their report. It is said a strike was immediately ordered, and a tie-up of West side lines is momentarily expected.

### SALISBURY PROTESTS.

The British Premier Said to Look Upon the President's Retaliating Message as an Act of Hostility.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—A special cablegram to the Associated Press from London says it is reported that Lord Salisbury has protested through the British Minister at Washington against the President's retaliating message as an act of hostility and breach of the modus vivendi agreement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Nothing has yet been heard at the State Department about the reported protest of the British minister against the President's retaliating message. The British Minister, Mr. West, is in Beverly, Mass., and no information on the subject is obtainable at the British Legation.

### AN EXPENSIVE PRISONER.

WATERLOO, Ia., Oct. 9.—The prisoner who, when confined in the basement of the Sag County court-house, at Sag City, set fire to the building and escaped, causing a loss by fire of \$30,000, was captured at Lake City and taken back to Sag City for examination, and before going to the district court. He had stolen several horses and harnesses since his escape.

### CHINESE-TEPPES DYING OFF.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 9.—Prof. Forbes, the Illinois State Entomologist, writes that the Chinese-bugs of Southern Illinois are being rapidly carried away by one or both of two contagious diseases—the same as those which horrified the disappearance of this pest in Central Illinois in 1882, as described at length in the Entomologist's report for that year.

### WAR ON THE SUGAR TRUST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Judge O'Brien, in the Supreme Court, granted permission to Attorney-General Labor of this State, to bring action to nullify the charter of the Havemeyer & Elder Sugar Company, on the ground that by joining the trust it forfeits its corporate rights.

### FOUND A DYNAMITE FACTORY.

MOSCOW, Oct. 9.—The police have discovered in a cellar here a complete manufacturing of dynamite shells, and arrested its proprietor, a nihilist, recently returned from penal servitude in Siberia.

### A MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 9.—President Carter, of Williams College, has received \$20,000 to found a library fund in honor of James Rutherford Adriance of the class of 1873.

### A GROCERY STORE COLLAPSES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 9.—The large grocery and feed store of Isom G. O'Neal has been closed by creditors. Liabilities, \$10,000; assets, \$25,000.

### I HAVE NOT USED ALL ONE BOTTLE YET.

I suffered from asthma for twelve years experiencing the most distressing symptoms in the throat peculiar to that disease, and more blood almost daily. I tried various remedies without benefit until last April when I saw Ely's Cream Balm advertised in the Boston Budget. I procured a bottle, and since the first day's use have had no more bleeding—the asthma is a thing gone.—D. G. Davidson, with the Boston Budget, formerly with Boston Journal.

### CHILDREN'S JERSEY RIBBED UNDERWEAR.

Archie Reid's.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century, it is used by the United States Government, endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities, the Surgeon-General, and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is sold in cans, Ammonia, Lemon, or Alum. Sold only in cans. NEW YORK: DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO: DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER CO. ST. LOUIS: DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER CO.

### MYERS NEW OPERA HOUSE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY. TUESDAY, OCT. 9TH. Special engagement of the representative Irish Comedian.



By J. C. Roach and J. Armory Knox. An Irish comedy love story, illustrating life in Ireland in 1700, under the Great Union. Costumes historically correct. Hear Scanlan's new songs, written by him during his late tour in Ireland. "Gathering the Myrtle with Mary;" Suggested by his meeting with a lovely Irish girl, who escorted him as a guide through the Gap of Deuce. "Why Paddy is Always Poor." "Remember Boy, You're Irish." And all the old favorites, including his world-famous "Paddy's Boy." Advance sale of seats opens at the box office, Saturday morning at 9 o'clock sharp.

## ZIEGLER'S!

At the present price of

### WHEAT, BARLEY & COUNTRY PRODUCE

Is there any good reason why you shouldn't

## WEAR GOOD CLOTHES!

And especially when you can buy a good suit at a moderate price. We don't expect to sell all the clothing that is sold in Rock county, but we do expect that every man who buys clothing, will look the market over before buying and what we ask you to do

### FOR YOUR OWN INTEREST!

Is to call and see us.

We have Boys' Suits for 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and \$7.

Boys' Overcoats for 2.50, 4.50, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and \$12.

Men's Suits from 5 to \$30, in great variety.

Men's Overcoats from 4 to \$35. 50 styles or more.

See our 50c and 75c Underwear.

At these prices at least 33 per cent. less than value.

## Our Fall and Winter Stock

Is complete and we don't hesitate to say that we have the largest and

### THE BEST LINE OF CLOTHING

In Southern Wisconsin. Call and satisfy yourselves.

T. J. ZIEGLER, Smith's Block.

## SPECIAL DRESS GOODS AND SILK SALE

AT

# BURT, BAILEY & CO.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, OCTOBER 11th, 12th AND 13th.

We shall continue this special sale on Dress Goods and Silks for three days, in order to give all a chance to avail themselves of the cut prices that we shall make; and especially to give persons in our neighboring towns time to run into Janesville and make their selections. Every piece of Dress Goods without reserve goes into this sale, and at prices to move large quantities of them out of our store. We do just as we advertise to do and the prices we quote are as follows:

|  |            |                 |        |
|--|------------|-----------------|--------|
| Black Silk Warp Henriettas at  | \$1 15     | Reduced from    | \$1 35 |
| " " " " " " " "  | 1 35       | Reduced from    | 1 50   |
| Black All-wool Henriettas at   | 90         | Reduced from    | 1 25   |
| Black All-wool Henriettas at   | 87 1/2     | Reduced from    | 1 00   |
| Black All-wool Henriettas at   | 67 1/2     | Reduced from    | 87 1/2 |
| Black All-wool Serge at  | 45         | Reduced from    | 50     |
| Black All-wool Serge at  | 45         | Reduced from    | 65     |
| Black All-wool French Serge at   | 1 12 1/2   | Reduced from    | 1 50   |
| Complete stock of Black Armures, Electric Cord, Sebastapools, Sedan Cloths and Broadcloths, all reduced in proportion. |            |                 |        |
| 100 pieces 38 inch all-wool Tricots at   | 30         | New Stock—worth | 50     |
| 50 pieces 48 inch all-wool Serges at   | 45         | New Stock—worth | 65     |
| 100 pieces 54 inch all-wool Lady Cloth at  | 70 1/2     | New Stock—worth | 87 1/2 |
| 50 pieces 52 inch all-wool French Serge at   | \$1 12 1/2 | Worth           | \$1 50 |
| 50 pieces 48 inch all-wool Col. Henriettas at  | 87 1/2     | Worth           | 1 00   |
| 20 pieces 40 inch silk warp Col. Henriettas at   | 1 12 1/2   | Worth           | 1 50   |
| Black Gros Grain Silk at   | 80         | Reduced from    | \$1 00 |
| Black Gros Grain Silk at   | \$1 12 1/2 | Reduced from    | 1 25   |
| Black Gros Grain Silk at   | 1 27 1/2   | Reduced from    | 1 50   |
| Black Rhadames Silk at   | 65         | Reduced from    | 90     |
| Black Rhadames Silk at   | 79         | Reduced from    | 1 00   |
| Black Rhadames Silk at   | 1 12 1/2   | Reduced from    | 1 25   |
| Black Rhadames Silk at   | 1 55       | Reduced from    | 1 75   |
| Black Rhadames Silk at   | 1 77       | Reduced from    | 2 00   |
| 50 pieces Colored Rhadames Silk at   | 90         | Worth           | \$1 25 |
| 50 pieces Colored Gros Grain Silk at   | 80         | Worth           | 1 00   |
| 20 pieces Colored Faille Silk at   | \$1 12 1/2 | Worth           | 1 50   |

## TWO SPECIAL BARGAINS.

NO. 1. We have selected out 35 pieces of Dress Goods worth from 12 1-2c to 50c per yard, and shall sell them as long as they last at 9c Per Yard.

NO. 2. We shall offer 30 pieces of Dress Goods worth from 40c to \$1 00 per yard at 19c per yard.

In the two jobs mentioned above, you will find all sorts of Dress Goods, Flannels, Serges, Plaids, Stripes, Tricots, Homespun, for children's dresses for Skirts, etc., and all at about one-fourth their value. In giving this sale to the public, we propose to make our bargains so striking that there can be no question as to our honest intentions to do just as we advertise to do, and persons in search of fine Dress Goods will do well to examine our stock.

**BURT, BAILEY & CO.**  
AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS. Janesville, Wis.

## ATTEND OUR

# Annual Cloak Opening,

Monday, October 8, and all the Week.

Hundreds of new garments. By far THE LARGEST LINE EVER SHOWN! outside the large cities.

## Why we Lead the Cloak Business.

We buy only from first hands  
We buy only on a cash basis and look sharp for discounts that cash entitles us to.  
We show exclusive styles.  
We buy early and by the time other stocks are in place we have done what would be considered by many merchants a season's business.

## OUR FIGURES ON CLOAKS

ARE INTENSELY INTERESTING.  
**ARCHIE REID.**

Ladies can purchase a garment at this sale, make a cash payment to secure it, and we will hold it for them.

## MILWAUKEE

# CLOTHING COMPANY!

## A SUCCESSFUL CLOTHING HOUSE!

FROM THE START.  
The people of Janesville and surrounding country fairly surprised with our immense stock of

## TAILOR-MADE CLOTHING

AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

ACTUALLY BEING

## Retailed - At - Wholesale - Prices.

Wesay in good faith to all who contemplate to buy a suit of clothes, an Overcoat, or any article in our double store to

## Save You at Least 25 Per Cent.

By Buying from the new Clothing Store.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures, AND STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

A cordial invitation to all is extended to call and examine our elegant stock of clothing.

## MILWAUKEE CLOTHING CO.

Under Myers Hotel.

## THE OLDEST INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS

In the city  
Opposite Rock Co. National Bank.

NONE BUT THE  
BEST - OLD - LINE - COMPANIES - REPRESENTED

MARK RIPLEY, Agent.











